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CPW Report No. 71-A -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(Apr. 20 - 26, 1953)

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SUMMARY

Far removed from Sinkiang, where the Russians admittedly have special exploitation rights, Soviet experts now make plans for developing newly discovered Yunnan mineral deposits, while Soviet-controlled "Ankang" installs Russian equipment and USSR-trained technicians in a new seamless steel tubing factory. New efforts of Russian advisers to utilize low-grade coal underscore the fact China's industry and war potential must be developed without material aid from the USSR. Russian-language teaching is stepped up, especially among teachers and cadres, who must study Soviet documents, undergo extensive indoctrination courses, install Russian educational procedures, and reorganize technical schools along Soviet lines. Chinese leaders maintain an illusion of self-determination by pointing out that works of Mao and Kuo Mo-jo are being translated into Russian.

"Ankang" utilizes thousands of women workers, some being trained as technicians. Reports of woolen uniforms being made for the Chinese People's Volunteers and new moves to extract contributions from workers to finance the Korean war suggest that an armistice in Korea may not be near.

Arrests of counterrevolutionaries in Shanghai reveal numerous other arrests made months ago. The naming of two counterrevolutionary organizations and warnings against espionage suggest a widespread underground effort. Comfort units continue to be sent to the Burma frontier to bolster troops and win over minority groups, amid direct charges that America supplies the Chiang troops in Burma. New border protection measures are also indicated by the establishment of so-called "fishermen's hsien" along the Kwangtung coast, especially in view of recent claims that these fishermen receive great benefits from People's Liberation Army troops.

Continuing peasant dissatisfaction is apparent from reports that Kwangtung farmers had doubts about land reform; that water rights were disputed in Yunnan; that agricultural tax collectors are warned to use caution; and, that Southwest cadres still are "guilty" of favoring mutual aid teams and cooperatives. Orders to cooperatives to abandon advance cotton purchase contracts, but "allay the fears" of farmers suggest that rigid controls over cotton acreage are considered essential.

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